BUREAU OF STATISTICS

YUKON WAGES AND SALARIES

The Total Wages and Salaries Earned by Yukoners in 2001

1 $607,844,000

In 2001, the total wages and salaries earned by Yukoners was $607,844,000. In 2000 the figure was $597,772,000. Total wages and salaries increased by $10,072,000, or 1.7%, from 2000 to 2001. The following table shows wages and salaries for the years 1997 to 2001 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation.

Year		Wages and Salaries ($)	Change from Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate (%)	Yukon Labour Force	Average Wages and Salaries ($)
2001	(p)	607,844,000	1.7	2.0	15,000	$40,523
2000	(r)	597,772,000	6.6	2.2	15,200	$39,327
1999		560,664,000	3.7	1.0	15,400	$36,407
1998	(r)	540,471,000	-1.1	1.0	15,600	$34,646
1997		546,301,000		2.2	16,100	$33,932

Source: CANSIM D139448 and Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

2 $40,523

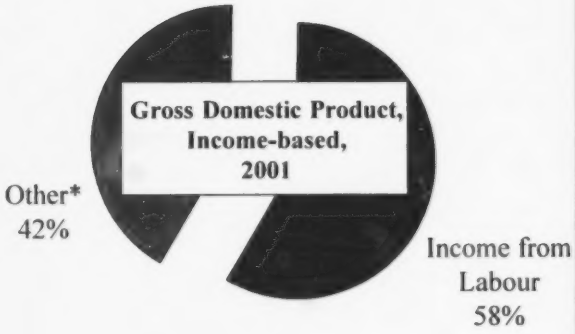
On average, each Yukoner in the labour force in 2001 earned $40,523. In 2000, each Yukoner in the labour force earned an average of $39,327, an increase of 3.0% from 2000 to 2001. The following table shows the average wages and salaries for the years 1997 to 2001 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation.

Year		Average Wages and Salaries ($)	Change From Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate (%)
2001	(p)	$40,523	3.0	2.0
2000	(r)	$39,327	8.0	2.2
1999		$36,407	5.1	1.0
1998	(r)	$34,646	2.1	1.0
1997		$33,932		2.2

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

3 How important are wages and salaries to the total Yukon economy?

Income from labour in the Yukon represents a large proportion of the territorial gross domestic product (the value of the Yukon's total production of goods and services). In 2001, the percentage of the GDP represented by income from labour was 58%.



* *Includes corporate profits before taxes, interest and miscellaneous investment income, net income from non-farm unincorporated business (including rent), indirect taxes less subsidies, capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments.*

4 How has the importance of income from labour to the total Yukon economy changed over the last five years?

In the years 1997 to 2001 the percentage of the gross domestic product represented by income from labour has varied from a low of 55% in 1997 to a high of 59% in 2000.

The percentage of the Yukon's gross domestic product at market prices represented by income from labour, 1997 to 2001

Year	GDP at Market Prices (millions of $)	Income from Labour (millions of $)	% of GDP Represented by Income from Labour (%)
2001 (p)	1,193	692	58
2000 (r)	1,156	681	59
1999 (r)	1,077	630	58
1998 (r)	1,087	609	56
1997 (r)	1,107	611	55

Source: CANSIM D139450.

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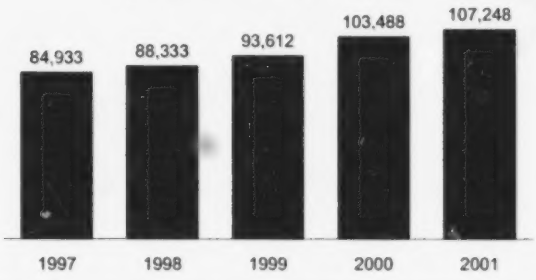
5 Professional and Personal Services

Wages and salaries in the Yukon professional and personal services industry have been steadily increasing since 1997 to a high of $107,248,000 in 2001 (an increase of 3.6% from 2000). The professional and personal services industry includes computer, accounting, advertising, legal, engineering, secretarial, and management consulting services.

Source: CANSIM D139442.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the professional and personal services industry
(thousands of dollars)



6 Health Care and Social Assistance

Wages and salaries have been increasing since 1998 in the health care and social assistance industry, with an increase of 2.5% from 2000 to 2001 (to a high of $51,002,000). This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care by diagnosis and treatment, providing residential care for medical and social reasons and providing social assistance, such as counselling, welfare and childcare to those requiring such assistance.

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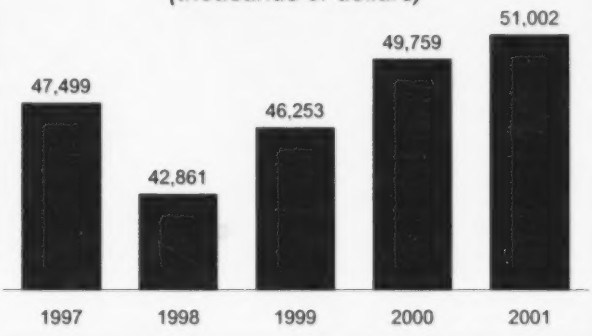

7 Educational Services

From 1997 to 2000, the educational services sector increased from $52,555,000 to a high of $57,199,000. From 2000 to 2001, this sector decreased by 287,000 or 0.5%. The educational services industry includes establishments (schools, colleges, universities and training centres) primarily engaged in providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects.

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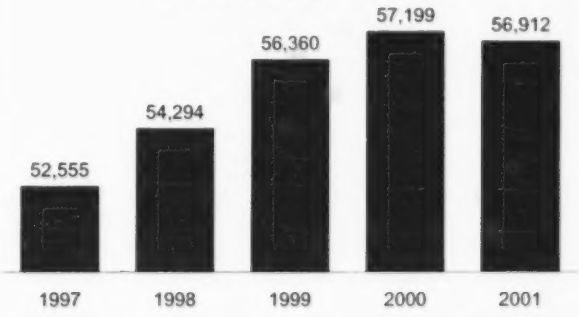

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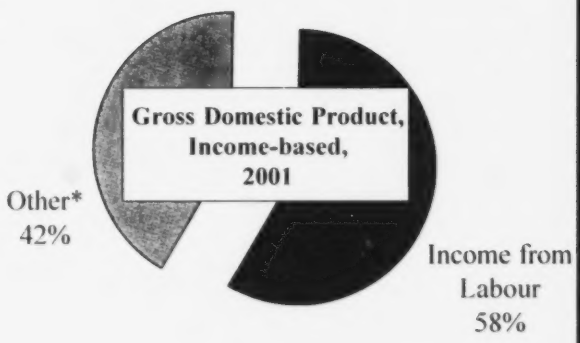

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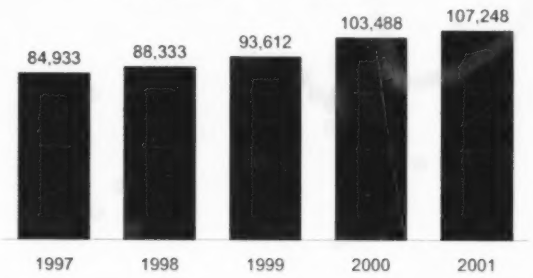

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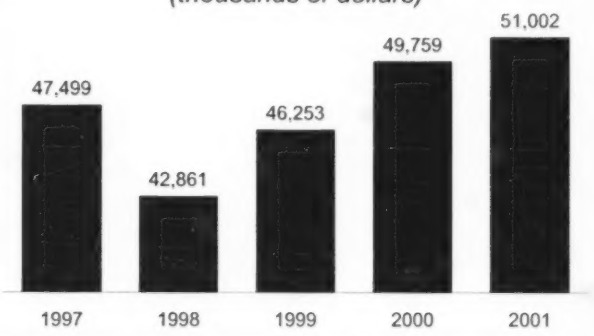

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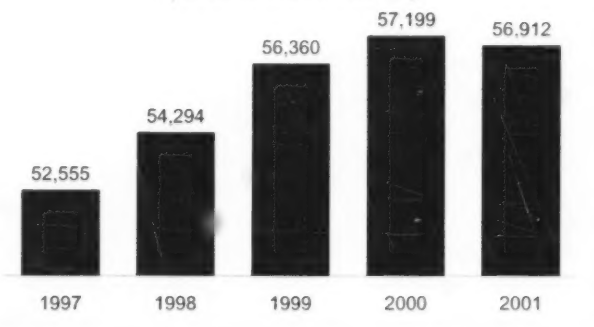

8 Trade

Wages and salaries in the trade industry showed a steady increase from 1997 to 2001. Wages and salaries in the trade industry increased by $3,041,000 or 4.0% from 2000 to 2001. The trade industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the wholesaling and retailing of merchandise, and in providing related logistics, marketing and support services.

Source: CANSIM D139438.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the trade industry
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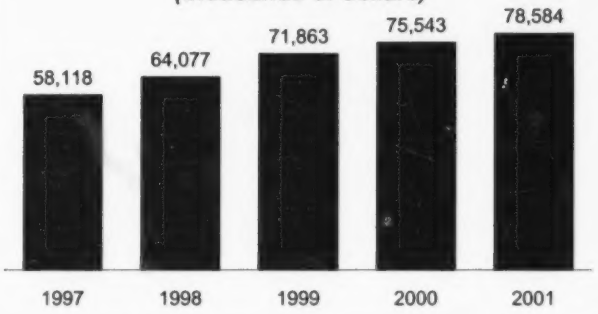

9 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration

Territorial public administration industry wages and salaries increased by 0.9% from 2000 to 2001. This industry has experienced a steady increase from $68,636,000 in 1997 to $79,725,000 in 2001. The territorial public administration industry includes activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation and the administration of government programs.

Source: CANSIM D139446.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the provincial and territorial public administration industry
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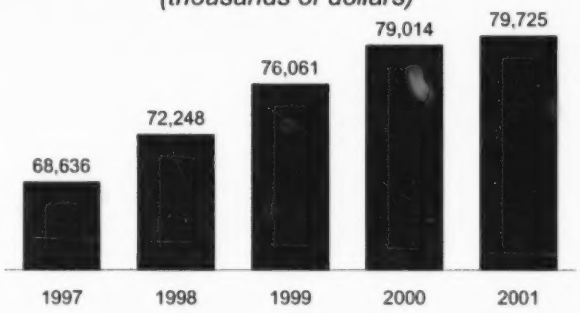

In addition to wages and salaries, 'income from labour' includes all earnings from employment including payments 'in kind' (such as free board and lodging), commissions, tips, bonuses, taxable benefits (such as vacation and sick leave) and supplementary labour income (all other expenditures that can be classified as payment for service, i.e., employers' contributions to pension funds, EI, workers' compensation boards, and the Canada Pension Plan). It should be noted that earnings from self-employment or partnership, income from independent professional practice, and farming income are not included in 'income from labour.'

All figures are reported in current dollars and are seasonally unadjusted.

Note: Beginning with 2000 data, the labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This classification system replaces the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Previous years' data (back to 1992) have been recalculated to the new classification system. Data based on the SIC 1980 are not comparable with data based on the NAICS classification system.

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

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Website: http://www.yukonweb.com/government/ybs

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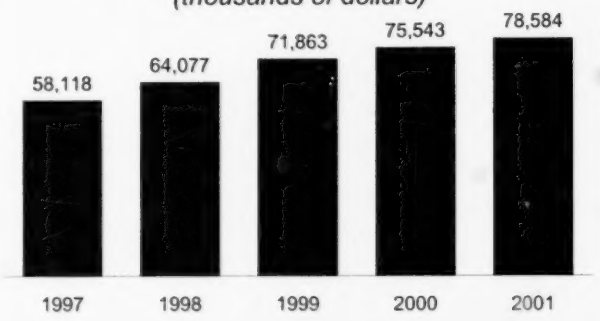

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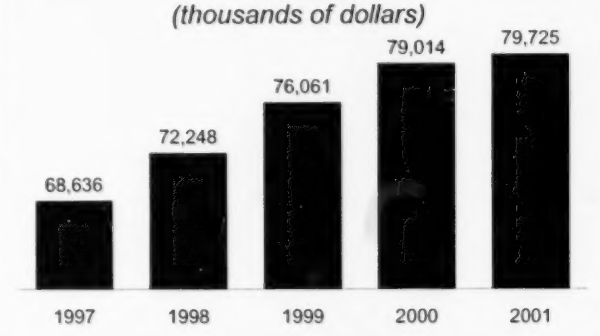

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